

CUSTOMS HOLD U. S. ARMY IN VERA CRUZ

Arranza Asked to Pledge That Importers Will Not Be Made to Pay Again.

Plans for the withdrawal of American troops from Vera Cruz are practically at a standstill while a settlement is being reached between the government and General Carranza of the Mexican constitutional government.

It was stated on the highest authority today that the United States will withhold transfer of the \$1,300,000 customs receipts collected at Vera Cruz to the Mexican constitutional government until it can obtain definite assurance from Carranza that merchants will not be charged duties a second time on goods imported since the American occupation.

When the American military authorities took over the government at Vera Cruz merchants were assured that they would be protected against a reimposition of duties by the Mexican government.

Unless Carranza will guarantee that this assurance will be respected, the United States will hold the money until it can be distributed among the merchants from whom it was collected. The carrying out of this alternative would further delay the removal of troops from Vera Cruz. That the matter is one between the United States and Carranza and not one in which there can be outside interference was made plain today when it was declared the French lien is not being considered. It is the attitude of officials that the lien of the French interests on Mexican customs applied during the time covered by the Huerta regime, and does not apply to collections of customs since the American occupation.

After a consultation with President Wilson this afternoon, Paul Fuller, Wilson's personal emissary to Mexico, characterized alarming stories of trouble between Villa and General Obregon as "all rot." Fuller also ridiculed reports that he will be ambassador to Mexico, and said emphatically that either he or neither of his relatives, his "cousin brothers" of New York, will leave the place.

Approved of present withdrawal of troops at Vera Cruz, and scoffed at reports of imminent danger to the priests and other refugees in Mexico.

3 Towns Recaptured by Germans, France Admits

In a cablegram from Bordeaux giving in detail the progress of the fighting the French embassy was informed today that the "enemy recaptured Vimeux, south of Blamont, Nomeny, and Vimeux, north of Nancy."

In Servia, the dispatch said, "the general battle has been in progress for a week in the region of Krupani."

Today's War Summary

By JOHN EDWIN NEVIN.

ENGLAND—The latest list of the lost in the British naval disaster in the North sea places the number at 1,624. Unofficial but authentic sources declare the British have succeeded in turning the German right wing in France. It is expected the Germans will again be forced to retreat.

FRANCE—The war office believes the Germans are already withdrawing many of their troops from the fighting line in the north. It is expected they will again be compelled to retreat within a very short time. The German right is already partly enveloped and is retreating.

BELGIUM—Antwerp reports that British aviators have flown well into Germany, and have dropped bombs on the aviation field near Cologne, setting fire to a shed used by the Zeppelins. The Belgian army under King Albert in person, is again actively harassing the Germans.

RUSSIA—The war office says the crushing of the Austrian offensive continues, and that many Austrians are deserting to the Russians. It is admitted the Russians are withdrawing from East Prussia.

SERBIA—The Serbian war office announces that the Austrians have again been crushingly defeated in another battle along a line extending from Lomitz to Ljubovja.

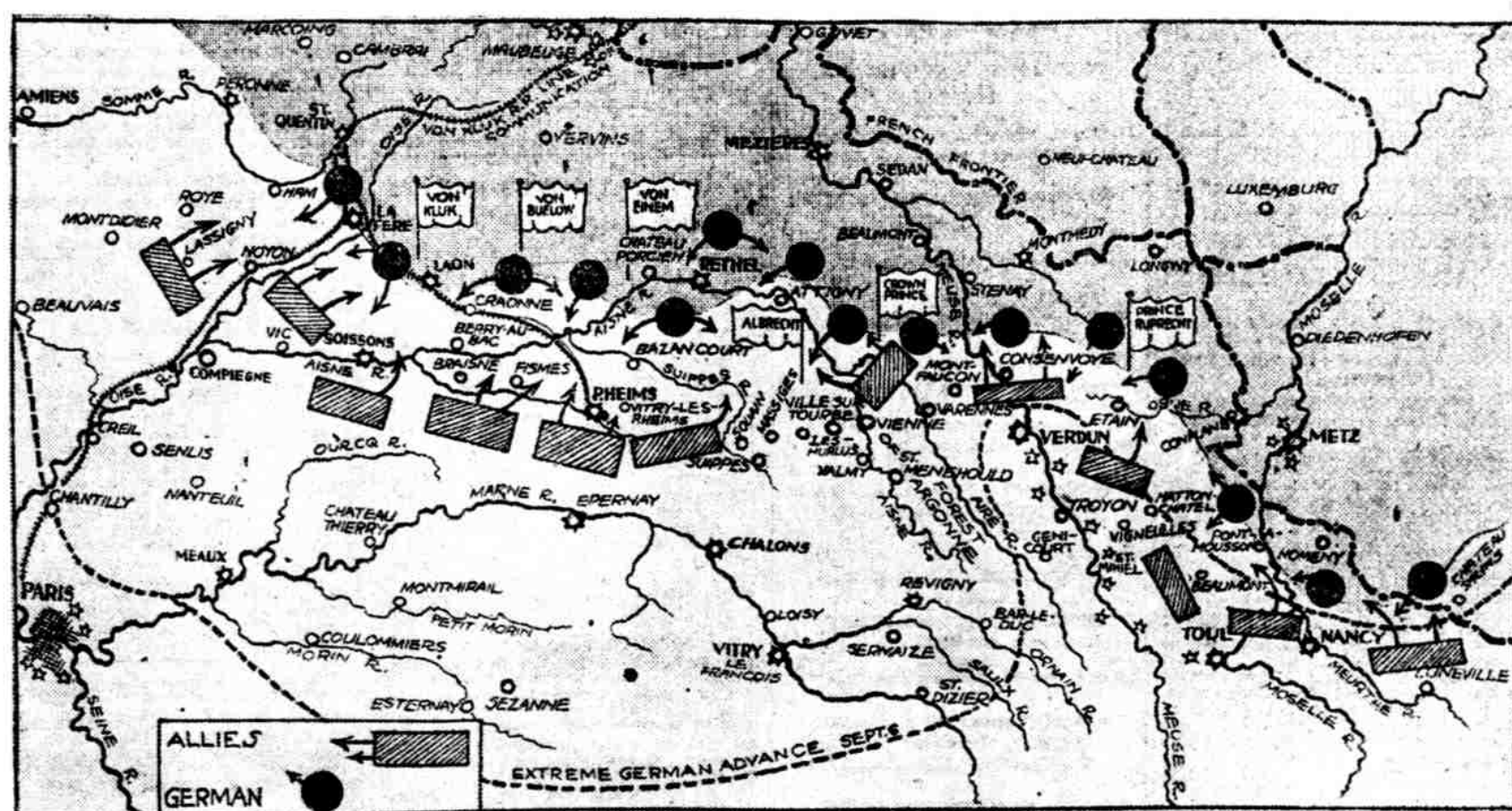
MONTENEGRO—The war office confirms the report that Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, has been captured by the combined Serbian-Montenegrin army.

GERMANY—It is declared there is still little change in the battle situation in France. Fighting continues with the Germans slowly gaining the advantage. In East Prussia the Russians have been driven back on the border with heavy losses, and the attempted siege of Koenigsberg has been abandoned.

AUSTRIA—The war office positively denies that Sarajevo has been taken by the Serbians or that it is in danger. Claims of another Serbian victory are specifically denied. While admitting sporadic cases of dysentery and cholera among the troops at the front, but it is denied that there is any epidemic.

ITALY—The anti-neutrality demonstrations continue, but there is no present indication of the government changing its policy.

LINE OF CONFLICT TODAY IN NORTH FRANCE



THE ABOVE MAP SHOWS POINTS MENTIONED IN TODAY'S NEWS DISPATCHES.

The tenth day of the battle on the Aisne and nearby river valleys, from Noyon to the Lorraine frontier, finds the great armies still lined up in front of each other almost in a deadlock from one of the greatest artillery duels the world has ever known. While the Germans claim to have retaken the Heights of Craonne, and to have gained a small town near Rheims, and to have attacked the heights along the Meuse, at Vigneulles, which is near Troyon, the French claim that these movements of the enemy were without special result, and the advantage still lies with the allies, especially in their flanking movement near Noyon, Lassigny, and on the left bank of the River Oise, where they are threatening the forces of the German right, under Von Kluck. Official reports give no details of this flanking movement, but unofficial place the French van near Peronne and St. Quentin on the Somme, and a large French force at Lassigny. The German right has also moved its headquarters north over the Belgian line. The French war office positively asserts this morning that the German right has been turned but gives no details.

Prinzip's Bullet Started the War

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD.

LONDON, Aug. 25 (by mail to New York).—The bullet fired by Gabriel Prinzip into the brain of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, came almost straight from the Serbian government itself, insisted the Austro-Hungarians.

Twenty-five days after the assassination, Austria-Hungary sent a note of demands to Serbia. Serbia had countenanced criticism of Austria-Hungary, the note declared. It had permitted its newspapers and its people to carry on movements in behalf of Slavs in Austro-Hungarian dependencies. It said that the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand had been planned at the Serbian capital. Officers in the Serbian army had helped Gabriel Prinzip, the Serbian high school boy, to get a revolver and ammunition with which to perform the deed. Serbian government officials along the border had helped Prinzip to cross into Bosnia on his journey to Sarajevo. Austria-Hungary demanded that Serbia, within forty-eight hours, must print in the official Serbian paper these exact words:

"The royal government of Serbia condemns the propaganda against Austria-Hungary, which has the aim of separating Austria-Hungary from some of her dependencies."

OPPOSED SERBIAN FREE PRESS.

The note also demanded that Serbia must curb its free press and its speech in order to stop criticism of Austria-Hungary and so that change its system of education so that in the schools nothing should be taught which would cause them to hate Austria-Hungary. Serbia must also discharge from its army certain officers who the Austro-Hungarians would name and who had spoken too freely in regard to the crime of June 28.

Serbia was given forty-eight hours in which to comply with all of these demands. Prinzip's bullet has been flying twenty-six days, directly toward its target. It will soon reach the string which holds the European civilization hanging over the precipice of war. It will soon reach the powder magazine over which Europe has been teasing for many years. It will soon reach the heart of peace and kill her.

That same night, the night of July 22, the statement of Russia, in distant St. Petersburg, received a cablegram from Serbia.

"Help," it said. The Russian statesmen talked for four hours about it in the country home of M. Gorki. They reached some decision, secretly. At 7 o'clock in the evening they dashed off in their automobiles to do their own work in connection with what was at hand.

What Prinzip really said or thought after he committed the assassination is not known publicly. The Serbian government, in a note, said that he was not influenced by any other person or persons. The reading of anti-Slavic literature made him believe that there could be nothing finer in the world than to be an assassin. When in Belgrade I read that the archduke was going to Sarajevo, and so I bought a revolver and went there."

But what he said or thought matters little now. Europe is not fighting because Prinzip was a murderer, but because the long and ancient quarrel for nation to put its feet in the crowded land has suddenly been turned from a combat of words and diplomacy into a combat on the battlefield.

Some felt would have set off the European mine, some time. It just happened that Prinzip's bullet did it.

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Army and Navy

ARMY.

Capt. ARTHUR D. MINICK, Ordnance Department, to proceed to the following places to inspect field artillery material in the hands of regular and militia batteries: St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Topeka, Kan.; Denver, Colo.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Paul, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Waukegan, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Lansing, Mich.; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Bridgeport, Conn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Wayne, Ind.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Rockville, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Clinton, Iowa.

Major HARRY G. BISHOP, Fifth Field Artillery, to Fort Riley, Kan., October 1, to take field officers' course.

First Lieut. VERNER R. ELL, First Cavalry, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for instruction for ten days, and to Salt Lake City, Utah, for recruiting duty, relieving First Lieut. EDGAR N. COFFEY.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. FRANK S. BOWEN, Sixteenth Infantry.

Leave of absence for ten days, to take effect September 30, is granted Lieut. RAYMOND B. ELLIS, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Leave of absence for three months, to take effect October 1, is granted Second Lieut. WILLIAM E. McLAURIN, First Cavalry.

Leave of absence for five days is granted Major HERBERT M. LORD, Quartermaster Corps.

Captain FERDINAND SCHMITTER, Medical Corps, is relieved from duty on the board for the study of tropical diseases in the Philippines, and will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department.

Second Lieut. ALBERT L. SNERD, Twenty-fifth Infantry to the Seventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. CARL J. BALLINGER, Second Infantry, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

NAVY.

Lieutenant L. C. BOWART, to San Francisco.

Ensign E. A. McELIFF, to Paducah.

Captain J. A. HUGHES, to resume duty at Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain E. P. MOSES, commissioned from July 1.

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England Demands Vengeance on Sea

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Demands for speedy vengeance on the Germans for their exploit in sinking three British armored cruisers are voiced by most of the newspapers today. It is suggested that while England has many times as many submarines as have the Germans, they have yet failed to demonstrate their worth.

Fantastic stories of their penetrating into German harbors are circulated. None have been confirmed. But as a result of the agitation now going on in every part of England, it is believed these craft will now at least make an attempt to even the score.

Members of the crew of the Aboukir who were rescued declare the Germans fired seven torpedoes, and that five scored hits. The Aboukir was struck simultaneously forward and aft, and practically blown to pieces. Her boilers, exploding, added to the terrible nature of the disaster, hardly a member of her crew being uninjured. The Hogue and Cressy, believing their sister ship had struck a mine, steamed speedily to her assistance. The Hogue was putting over her boats when a torpedo struck her squarely amidships and she likewise went down. Two torpedoes struck the Cressy below her water line, and practically tore her loose from her hull.

The latest estimate of the dead is 1,624, and included are believed to be practically all the officers of the three ships.

FIVE SUBMARINES IN RAID.

There were five submarines in the raiding party. The first knowledge that they were in the vicinity was when the Aboukir was suddenly lifted almost entirely out of the water and then seemed to break into pieces. The Cressy and the Hogue rushed to the rescue and the shipmen and a good portion of the Aboukir's complement had been picked up when, with a roar, torpedoes exploded under the hull of both rescuing ships and they also sank in less than an hour.

The survivors not landed in Holland have been brought to Harwich and Parkenton. No one has been allowed to talk and all are carefully guarded from the inquisitive. Reports are in circulation that other British craft were damaged at the same time, but there is absolutely no confirmation of these rumors. It is difficult to determine where they originated.

According to the Daily News naval expert, the admiralty has learned that the main body of the German fleet is carefully stowed away in the sheltered harbors and under the protection of land guns. The channels leading to these harbors are so strewn with mines, the experts say, that it is an absolute impossibility to get through them unscathed.

KING ALBERT LEADS RAID ON GERMANS

Belgian Forces in Attack Near Malines and Toward Liege.

ANTWERP, Sept. 23.—The Belgian army under King Albert again is raiding the German lines to the south. The Germans again are withdrawing the bulk of their forces for action in the south, and the Belgians are taking advantage of this fact to make another raid toward their lines of communication.

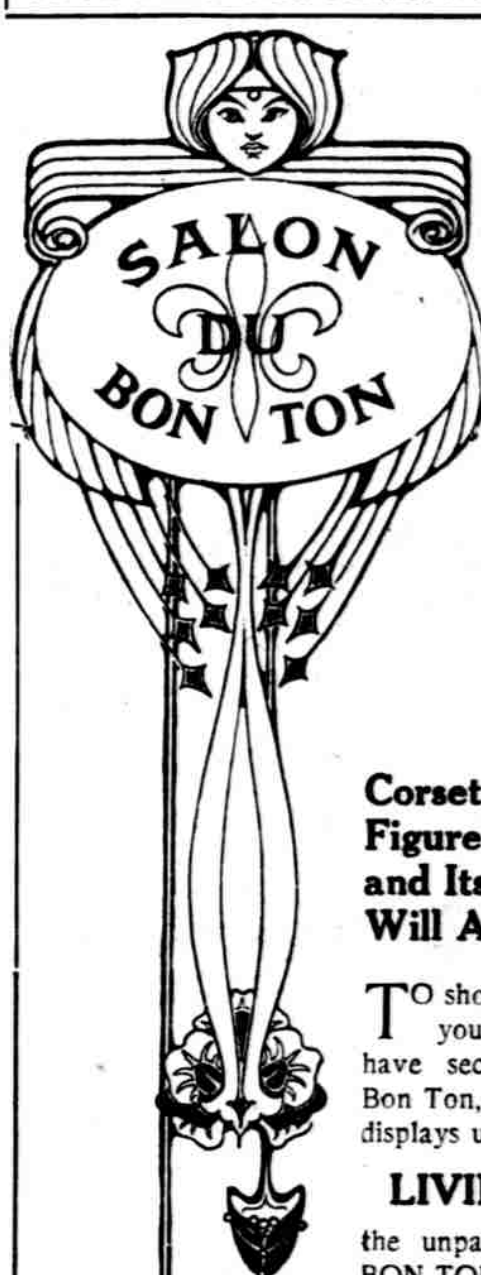
Because of the great danger of reprisals, the Belgians have made no movement toward Brussels. It is realized in Antwerp that in their present temper, the Germans would not hesitate to make the former capital another Louvain.

Fighting today is reported in progress near Malines and also in the general direction of Liege. The Belgian forces continue to attack and retreat, inflicting great damage on the Germans, but receiving only light losses in return.

Clan Meets Tonight.

Clan MacLennan, No. 220, Order of Scottish Clans, will meet at 704 Sixth street northwest, tonight, at 8 o'clock. A committee will be appointed to arrange for a Halloween concert and ball, and a number of candidates for membership will be installed.

THE GREATER
PALAIS ROYAL
A. LISNER New Hours: 9 to 5:45 G STREET



Notice
Cards of admittance to the auditorium may be had from the floor managers.

Corset Your Figure Correctly and Its Beauty Will Astonish You

To show you just the Corset your figure requires we have secured the "Salon du Bon Ton," a Parisian idea, that displays upon

LIVING MODELS

the unparalleled new line of BON TON Corsets. Into them has gone the best thought of master French Designers and American Experts—resulting in a combination of Parisian Style and American Comfort—the ideal Corset for the American woman.

You will see as never before just what the correct Corset means, and just how to dress your figure to the best advantage.

Lecture by Madame Barbour

With Demonstrations of Living Models

Thursday to Saturday, Sept. 24 to 26, 10:30 to 11:30 A. M., 2 to 3 and 4:30 to 5:30 P. M.

Sample Dresses & Suits

—fitted over the corset suggested by Mme. Barbour

Madame Barbour, of the Salon du Bon Ton, will be pleased to furnish the style number of the corset her visitor should wear. The corset will be fitted, as will any of the new dresses and suits, without any obligation to purchase. Third floor—4 elevators.

Dresses \$16 Suits \$25

Many of the models—all representative of the new types for every phase of form—are worth very considerably more than \$16.00 and \$25.00.

The Palais Royal is linking object lessons of the greatest value to its visitors with the opportunity to secure the correctly new Autumn dress needs at most favorable prices.



Lingerie

46c
Worth to \$1

88c
Worth to \$2

\$1.77
Worth to \$3

On first floor tables, rear of elevators.

Waists Bunched at 50c and \$2.98

White Lingerie Waists: values to \$2.00, are 50c for choice. Silk Chiffon Waists, various colors, values to \$6.00, are \$2.98 for choice. On first floor tables, rear elevators.

The Palais Royal

A. LISNER New Hours: 9 to 5:45 G STREET

Distinctively Individual

FATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTE
The demand for this distinctive smoke is greater every year
Lippitt & Myers Tobacco Co.

Rockville Woman Is Charged With Murder
ROCKVILLE, Sept. 23.—Charged with the murder of Joseph Fish, a carpenter, Thompson, forty, is in jail today. Fish, formerly boarded at the Thompson home.

Wife Seeks Divorce.
Mrs. Mildred O. Berberi filed a suit in the District Supreme Court today for a limited divorce from Frank L. Berberi, a former clerk in the War Department. Non-support and drunkenness are alleged in the petition. The couple were married May 21, 1908, and have three children.

Socialists Meet Tonight.
Self-government for the District will be advocated at a Socialist street meeting tonight at Pennsylvania avenue and Eighth street northwest at 8:15 o'clock. Jeannette Gershanbick and J. I. Pierce are announced as the speakers.

FATIMA
THE TURKISH BLEND CIGARETTE
20 for 15¢